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# **Social Service for Diocesan Commissions**

**The Joint Commission on Social  
Service of the Protestant  
Episcopal Church**

**Church Missions House  
New York City**

JOINT COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SERVICE

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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## **FOREWORD**

During the past year the number of diocesan social service commissions has more than doubled. There are now forty-odd commissions, and during the coming spring some dozen or fifteen more may be appointed. The following program will therefore, it is hoped, prove timely and valuable in suggesting to the older commissions how they may increase their efficiency, and to the new commissions how they may set to work. To this end the Joint Commission invites correspondence: all communications should be addressed to the Rev. F. M. Crouch, Field Secretary, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

## **FOREWORD TO THE SECOND EDITION**

Since the appearance of the first edition of this pamphlet in March, 1912, several new diocesan commissions have been created. This has made advisable a revision of the map on pages 12 and 13, and of the list of secretaries given in Appendix B. Additional questionnaires have also been inserted in Appendix A. It has not, however, seemed worth while to enlarge or otherwise alter the analytical table (attached to back cover): this is intended to be merely illustrative of the organization and activities of the commissions in general.

December, 1912.



## Social Service for Diocesan Commissions

The usefulness of the diocesan social service commission lies in four directions: (1) it may co-operate with the individual parish or parishes in stimulating interest in community service and in organizing local agencies for such service; (2) it may co-operate with other diocesan commissions, especially in the same state; (3) it may co-operate with various religious, social, and state agencies for human betterment; (4) it may co-operate with the Joint Commission appointed by General Convention.

### THE RELATION OF THE DIOCESAN COMMISSION TO THE PARISH

As has been pointed out in a previous pamphlet,<sup>1</sup> the work of social service is largely community service. The collective effort by local forces to improve conditions of life and work in a given community must lie at the base of all genuine social amelioration. Reform from without—imposed by state or national authority in the shape of “progressive” legislation of whatever name—must ultimately fail unless the forces of righteousness and justice in every city, town, or village are awake to their responsibility and alive to their opportunity. The state and the nation may help, and must help; but the success of social reform will ultimately depend on the desire and the determination of each community to help itself. Social self-help—if the term be allowed—is the bedrock on which the structure of social progress must be founded.

In view of this fundamental consideration, the necessity laid on the diocesan commissions of stimulating the parish to the need and opportunity of community service is apparent. Mere general activity on the part of the diocesan commission, however praiseworthy in itself, is largely futile unless supple-

1 “A Social Service Program for the Parish,” published by the Joint Commission on Social Service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Copies may be obtained on application to the Rev. F. M. Crouch, Field Secretary, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

mented by particular activity on the part of local forces.<sup>2</sup> Now the parish church has the opportunity to co-operate, if not to lead, in every worthy enterprise looking toward local betterment. But to do this, it will often need organization and direction. Here is the opportunity for the diocesan commission.

In the first place, the diocesan commission should know its own field, and know it thoroughly. But thus far not more than a half-dozen commissions have made any systematic effort to ascertain conditions within their respective jurisdictions. What, for instance, is the prevailing character of the territory and the population included within the limits of the diocese? Is it mainly urban, or mainly rural? Is it mostly industrial, or mostly agricultural? Again, what is the tone of the various communities? Is it progressive, or conservative, or reactionary? How about the parish churches in the various localities? Do they show any sense of responsibility for the social well-being? Are there any parish social service agencies in any community in the diocese, and are they at all active? Are they willing to co-operate with other local agencies, or do they stand aloof?

These are some of the questions which every diocesan commission should be in a position to answer with respect to its own field. As already indicated, some at least of the existent commissions are taking steps to inform themselves with these necessary facts.<sup>3</sup> The Iowa and Rhode Island Commissions and a few others, have, for instance, sent out questionnaires addressed to the ministers in charge of the parishes and missions, requesting information along the above and similar lines. The Commission of Western Massachusetts has gone a step further by discriminating between urban, industrial, and rural communities, and preparing special questionnaires for the three classes.

This securing of information concerning its own field is, then, the essential first step in the commission's relation to the parishes, and cannot be too strongly urged. Unless the commission really knows its field, it cannot hope to do

<sup>2</sup> This is not to be taken as a plea for "parochialism." In the pamphlet above referred to, the attempt is made to put community service not merely on an interdenominational, but on a truly communal basis. No parish social service agency working alone can hope to accomplish much in the way of social or civic betterment; it must join hands with other local betterment forces, religious or secular.

<sup>3</sup> See the analytical Table attached to back cover and also Appendix A.

any systematic work. Unfortunately, however, most of the commissions are prevented from doing this systematic work—even from securing the indispensable preliminary information—by reason of the fact that their members are already overburdened with other duties. This points to the need of paid secretaries for the commissions. One commission—that of the diocese of New York—has already engaged a secretary. Unfortunately again, however, most of the commissions are not in a financial position to employ a secretary for the necessary work of organization and administration. But even though not now able to pay separately for the entire time of one man, two or three commissions with adjacent jurisdictions might combine their resources and engage a joint secretary. Such a plan would be especially feasible in the case of two or more dioceses within the same state, or even within the same department.<sup>4</sup>

But the diocesan commission must not stop with securing data concerning its field; it must formulate a definite program, based on the information secured. Every commission will find itself confronted with a peculiar problem, and must therefore work out its own plan of action. The formulation of a definite program based on an actual knowledge of local conditions will not only save the commission from the policy of mere opportunism from which many commissions are at present suffering, but will give the commission a point and a method of attack. Instead of following the lead of other agencies, a commission with a program will be in a position to take the initiative. To this end, however, the program must be specific, covering immediate needs as revealed by a study of local conditions; it must not be too big to be workable. The program must include (1) stimulating and encouraging existent parish agencies, and (2) organizing new parish agencies. This twofold task further implies education as well as organization.

<sup>4</sup> The eight departments (see map, pages 12 and 13) provided to facilitate missionary, judicial, and Sunday school jurisdiction, might well serve as a basis of division for social service organization. In the first department—New England—there are, for instance, six commissions, whose joint territory is comparatively small. The second department also includes six commissions; the third, five; the fourth and the eighth, seven each; the fifth, eight; the sixth, four. (There is no commission in the seventh department.) Again, New York State has four commissions; California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have two each. Such commissions, covering contiguous territory, might easily support a joint secretary until such time as each can pay the salary of one. At any rate, every diocesan commission which intends to do real work needs, or will need, a paid secretary, and should make every effort to secure one. [The present number and distribution of the commissions are shown in the revised map. See the Foreword to the Second Edition.]

The work of education is of course fundamental in any effective social service. One commission, indeed, feels that this work is for the present at least its most important task; it is planning to organize **parish information committees** for the purpose of bringing home to the local constituencies social facts about the community. Such committees would supply continuous and progressive information as a basis for consistent and persistent service.

Other means of education are **circular letters, bulletins, and bibliographies** of the social problem. Letters and bibliographies have already been issued by two or three commissions, and their use—in conveying information and directing the reading of the parish minister and his workers—might profitably be extended. In addition to the bibliographies, a **traveling library** of selected books on the social problem in general or on some one phase would be an invaluable aid in educating the parish minister or other worker who may not have any other means of access to the literature of the subject. The inauguration of such a traveling library is now being considered by the New York Commission. It is to be hoped that other commissions will follow suit. A collection of a dozen books, contributed by members of the commission, might serve as a nucleus for a serviceable library.<sup>5</sup>

All these educational devices should be supplemented by **personal correspondence** between the secretary or members of the commission and parish workers. Like every diocese, each parish has its peculiar social problems and needs special advice in their solution, which can be given only through such correspondence or by personal contact. For this reason **visits** by the secretary or other members of the commission should be made on every possible occasion to different parishes. **Public meetings** in a central locality, for the purpose of open discussion of social problems, and more intimate **conferences** between delegates from the parishes and the members of the commission should also prove of value in this necessary work of education.

On the basis of data secured through questionnaires and other means, a **field map** of the diocese should be prepared

<sup>5</sup> The Nevada Commission has already proposed a book-exchange, whereby books may be borrowed for two weeks from one minister by another. Application is made through the commission on the basis of a published list. In communities where public libraries are scarce and ill-equipped and private libraries are of necessity limited, such a plan should be of value.

for the use of the commission. On this map would be indicated the location of each parish having a social service league or committee or secretary. The use of such a map would lend concreteness to the work of **organization** and stimulate interest. It would be useful also in arranging itineraries for the secretary or other agent of the commission.

It is precisely these **visits by the commission's agent** which should prove of greatest value in the work of organizing parish social service agencies. The experience of all the diocesan commissions up to the present proves conclusively that not much more progress is to be hoped for until each commission has its own paid secretary,<sup>6</sup> who shall act as a field officer. Without such a secretary constantly on the field, the organization of the parish agencies cannot be successfully effected. It would be the function of the secretary not only to arouse interest in parishes which lack it, but to sustain interest in parishes that have already made a start. Unless the commission is thus enabled to keep in personal touch with the parish agencies, its efforts must go largely for naught.

Another way to increase the efficiency of the diocesan commission in the organization of parish committees might be to **make each rector or minister-in-charge an auxiliary member of the commission** and hold him responsible, so far as possible, for distributing literature and stimulating interest among his people, and for making an annual report of parish activity to the commission. Such a device is being tested by the California Commission. The Southern Ohio Commission has done something similar by deciding to appoint **sub-committees not confined to the personnel of the commission**; and the Connecticut Commission is organizing special social service committees in all the **archdeaconries of the diocese**, by authority of Convention at the Commission's request.

It is encouraging to notice, from data furnished by the diocesan commissions, that increasing interest is being manifested in this pressing matter of relating the parishes to the diocesan commission by **organizing parish agencies to co-operate in their own field with the commission**. The Iowa Commission, for instance, reports that "every parish is expected to have a branch organization," and is taking steps to that end.

<sup>6</sup> See page 3.

In these ways, then, the diocesan commission may aid the parish and the community of which the parish is a part. It is true, as was indicated at the outset, that community service must be performed by workers on the field; but the local workers will still need assistance from outside. It is such help to the minister and his co-workers which the diocesan commission should be prepared and eager to render. For the present at least it has no more important duty and opportunity.<sup>7</sup>

#### THE RELATION OF THE DIOCESAN COMMISSION TO OTHER COMMISSIONS

Important, however, as is the relation between the diocesan commission and the parishes in its jurisdiction, there are other relations little less important. One of these is the relation between a given commission and other commissions, particularly in the same state or the same department.<sup>8</sup> In its relation with the parish, the diocesan commission is concerned with arousing and organizing the local interest and the local effort at community betterment without which mere general activity in the sphere of social reform by state or nation will come to naught. In its relation with other commissions, however, the diocesan commission is dealing with that wide field of the commonwealth at large without whose support, on the other hand, mere unaided local effort must also be futile. In all matters pertaining to state activity, therefore, the various diocesan commissions in the bounds of a given state may profitably work together. Though it may be that conditions in one diocese present different problems from those presented by an adjacent diocese in the same state, yet, after all, their necessary interrelation under the same state jurisdiction makes their problems common in the larger view. Now there are several obvious ways in which commissions in the same state may co-operate to their common advantage.

In the first place, there is the question of **state legislation**. In the propaganda necessary to prepare the way for any de-

<sup>7</sup> Thus far some twenty-odd commissions have made attempts, more or less systematic, to relate themselves helpfully to the parishes within their jurisdiction by means of one or more of the devices discussed above (see the Table attached to back cover). But it is time for every commission to adopt some carefully considered method of interesting local churches in the work of social betterment.

<sup>8</sup> See map (pages 12 and 13).

sired law the two or more commissions in the same state should work as one. Thus far there is no instance of such intra-state co-operation on the part of diocesan commissions. But if, for example, there had been a social service commission in the diocese of Fond du Lac prepared to co-operate with the Milwaukee Commission in its recent efforts to secure or to help secure desired laws for the better protection of child-workers—to cite only one instance—those efforts might have been still more successful than they really were.<sup>9</sup> Again, if all the commissions in New York State should combine on any desirable legislation, their action would be much more effective than that of the Long Island or Albany or other single commission. Further, several commissions may co-operate in **agitation for law enforcement** with far better results than one could achieve alone. Such co-operation in the field of legislation or law enforcement need not, however, be limited to the commissions in a single state. If, in any matter of national import, the sixty commissions now in existence should combine in joint petition or joint protest for or against any specific bill before Congress, their voice might have unexpected weight.

But co-operation between different commissions may be carried into a different field. **Joint conferences** between commissions in the same state or the same department could not fail to be stimulating. At present the commissions are working too much alone. They are not in touch with one another's aims and methods. Each sees merely its own field, which, however important, is perforce circumscribed. For effective social effort the broader view and the sense of co-operation are imperative.<sup>10</sup> An **annual conference of chairmen of all the commissions** might bear more fruit in effective effort than years of independent work. Finally, **co-operation on the part**

<sup>9</sup> Members of this commission appeared before the State Legislature to advocate good and to oppose bad bills. This is the first instance of such action as the result of a deliberate policy on the part of any diocesan commission. Concerning it the report of the Milwaukee Commission (1911) says: "It was a pleasure to find the assistance of this body generally welcomed by members of the Legislature. They recognized quite generally the fact that the Social Service Commission was wholly disinterested, and that by appearing from time to time, if only by letter, at committee hearings, it was, in effect, presenting the side of good morals and of the social welfare of the people at large." This report as a whole is most suggestive, and is commended to the attention of other commissions.

<sup>10</sup> With a view to promoting co-operation and intercommunication between the commissions a list of the secretaries of the present commissions is given on pages 25-28 (Appendix B).

of two or three commissions in employing a field secretary<sup>11</sup> till such time as each could afford to engage one, would produce more in real results than the commissions can hope to accomplish under present conditions.

In these and other ways, then, the diocesan commissions must co-operate in order to render really effective service. Thus far there has been no such co-operation, but the time for it is ripe.

#### THE RELATION OF THE DIOCESAN COMMISSION TO SOCIAL AND STATE AGENCIES IN GENERAL

As in the field of community service, so of course in the wider field of the state and nation, the agencies of no one communion can hope for ultimate success in the work of social betterment unless they co-operate with agencies of other communions, and with other forces of whatever name that are intent on advancing the general social welfare. The diocesan commission is, then, not to be content with co-operation with other diocesan commissions, but must be ready to co-operate with any worthy organization as occasion offers. In the field of legislation and law enforcement such co-operation is especially feasible. The efforts to secure one day's rest in seven for industrial workers, to improve conditions of working-people in general, to advance such constructive movements as the social center movement—these and others cannot be ultimately successful unless backed by the widest co-operation on the part of all forces interested in the progressive attempt to better the lot of men on earth.

In this field of co-operation with state and community and other religious agencies some of the commissions have already been active to good purpose. The organization of a church federation for social service in one of our leading cities is to be credited largely to the initiative of a former chairman of one diocesan commission. To the initiative of another commission was due the appointment of a local vice commission. Another was instrumental in securing a state reformatory. Another is to be credited with the supporting at a critical period of a probation officer in a large city—a respon-

<sup>11</sup> See pages 3 and 5.

sibility which has since been assumed by the municipality. The same commission was also active in securing the passage of an anti-race-track-gambling law. Another commission is at present investigating the cost of living in its territory, with a view to effective action. Two other commissions are represented through their chairmen in state-wide rural life movements. Many of the commissions have more or less intimate relations with social, civic, and labor organizations in their respective communities.<sup>12</sup> The path, then, has been broken, and other commissions may profitably follow the lead of those just mentioned. It may, however, be said that thus far the commissions have largely confined their co-operation to the local field of a single city. What is needed is co-operation on a wider scale with state as well as with community betterment agencies. Especially in the field of education to social needs and responsibilities is such co-operation not only desirable but indispensable. An annual state conference, for instance, at which should be represented all organizations in the state that are in any way interested in social welfare in its broader aspects, might render invaluable service as a clearing-house and place of inspiration.<sup>13</sup> The state charities conferences now held in several states might well serve as models for similar conferences in other states. Until we catch the vision of this wide co-operation and pool our forces in common service, the work to which we are giving ourselves cannot be wholly successful. This working together, then, of all social forces, of state and of nation, religious and secular, is a desideratum in the field of social service.

The diocesan commission, then, while not neglecting other functions, should welcome every opportunity to co-operate with social and state agencies in the larger effort without which local effort must become parochial in the narrow sense.

<sup>12</sup> See the Table attached to back cover.

<sup>13</sup> Such state conferences were suggested at the interdenominational conference (November, 1911) held in Chicago under the auspices of the Commission on the Church and Social Service, appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

## THE RELATION OF THE DIOCESAN COMMISSION TO THE JOINT COMMISSION

The polity of the Episcopal Church offers obvious advantages over that of other communions in the possibility of really effective organization for social service. A general commission<sup>14</sup> appointed by the church at large to supervise the entire national field, diocesan commissions charged with smaller but not less important fields, and parish agencies to which is intrusted effort for local betterment—these make up an efficient system for operation and co-operation. Now the function of the Joint Commission would seem to be not to deal directly with the individual parish, but rather to reach the parish through the diocesan commission. Thus conceived, the diocesan commission will act as the intermediary between the Joint Commission and the parish. The work of parish education and organization discussed above<sup>15</sup> will be done by the diocesan commission as the representative of the Joint Commission in its special field. In a word, the diocesan commission will act as the focus-point between the Joint Commission and the parish. To it the Joint Commission will naturally turn for information concerning the parish; to it also the parish will turn for suggestions from the Joint Commission. This of course is not to be taken as precluding any direct communication between the Joint Commission and the parish, for such communication is desirable. But it implies a division and distribution of responsibility and opportunity to which our scheme of church organization lends itself. To this end it would be helpful if the diocesan commissions would make annual or semi-annual reports to the Joint Commission, on the basis of previous reports to be furnished to the diocesan commissions by the parishes. This plan of receiving parish reports has already been proposed by one diocesan commission,<sup>16</sup> and might profitably be adopted by all. Only by some such systematic interchange of information can the various agencies at our disposal be kept in close and helpful relation one with the other.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>14</sup> The reference is, of course, to the Joint Commission.

<sup>15</sup> Pages 1-6

<sup>16</sup> The California commission. (See Table attached to back cover.)

<sup>17</sup> The preparation of this pamphlet, for instance, would have been much facilitated by prompter attention on the part of some of the commissions to requests for information. Data from a few commissions, in fact, had not been received up to the time of going to press.

But the diocesan commission has another function in relation to the Joint Commission. As has already been indicated, each diocesan commission is confronted by a peculiar problem, determined by special conditions in its own field. In one diocese the most pressing task may be that of rural improvement—the relating of religious forces to the task of maintaining on our farms a civilization consonant with our American standard.<sup>18</sup> In another diocese the task may be that of urban or civic betterment—the bringing of religious forces to bear on the problems created by modern industry and industrial centers.<sup>19</sup> From another point of view, the problem in one diocese may be that of education of its constituency to social needs; in another diocese it may be that of organization. Whatever the special problem may be, however, the diocesan commission can make its best contribution to the total work by attacking that problem and solving it on its merits, and then passing on the results of its experiences to other commissions, which may be confronted with similar problems. This it can do through the agency of the Joint Commission, which may ultimately take these various solutions and formulate therefrom a comprehensive social program. Thus there will be a truly vital and not merely formal co-operation between the diocesan commission and the Joint Commission.

## GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Besides the above suggestions for a four-fold co-operation on the part of the diocesan commission with other forces, there are a few general suggestions to be made concerning methods of work and organization.

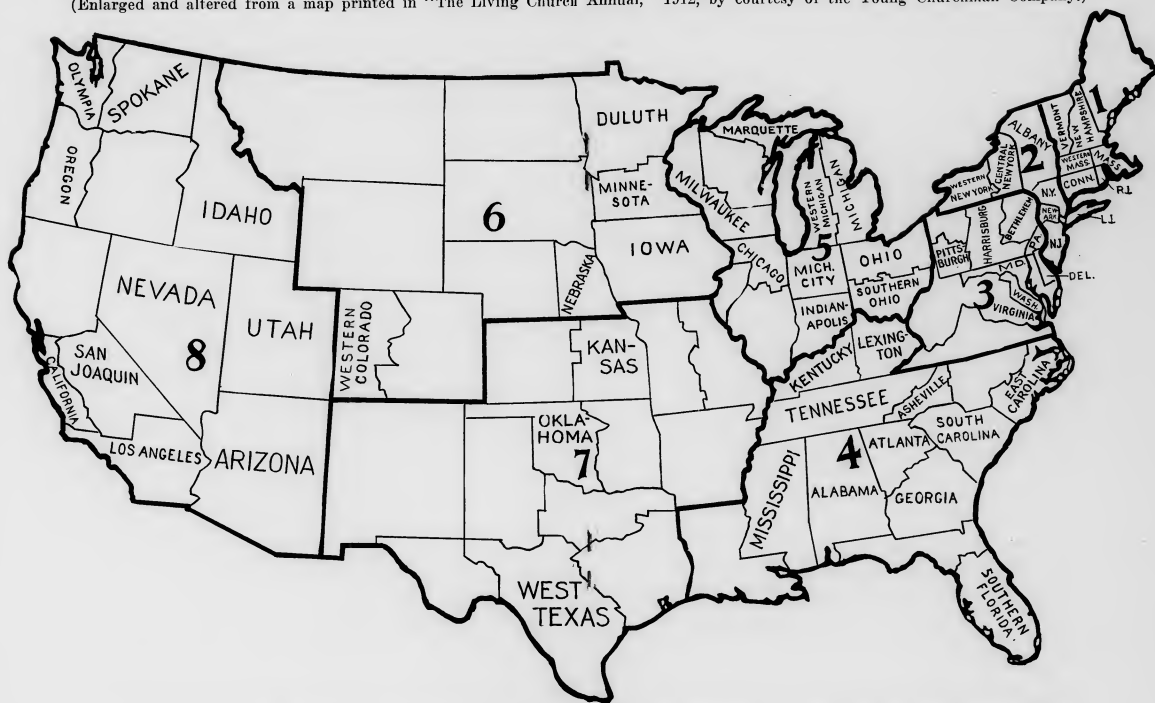
In the first place, the matter of financing the work of the commissions demands serious consideration. At present the commissions are dependent on contributions from members and other interested persons, augmented in a few instances by small appropriations by Convention. Only one commission has thus far succeeded in raising a sum at all adequate for the work: half of this fund was supplied by Convention con-

<sup>18</sup> In point of fact, scarcely anything has been done by any commission in relation to this vital problem of our national life. The Utah Commission has seen the problem, but its efforts have been opposed by Mormon influence.

<sup>19</sup> For a brief statement of these two phases of the total social problem—the problem of the industrial community and the problem of the agricultural community—see the Joint Commission's pamphlet, "A Social Service Program for the Parish" (cf. page 1, note).

**Map Showing Dioceses Which Have Social Service Commissions and Their Distribution According to the Eight Departments Established for the Purposes of Missionary and Judicial Jurisdiction.**

(Enlarged and altered from a map printed in "The Living Church Annual," 1912, by courtesy of the Young Churchman Company.)



[NOTE: By oversight, Springfield was omitted from the above map. This commission is noted in the list given in Appendix B.]

tingent on the raising of a similar amount by subscription. Thus financially provided for, this commission is able to employ a field secretary at a salary of three thousand dollars. The need of funds is being felt by several commissions, and systematic efforts should be made to secure adequate provision therefor. How the money is to be raised is of course a matter of discretion for the particular commission; but no appreciable results are to be expected so long as the commission is in financial straits.

A second consideration is the **frequency of meetings** of the various commissions. Some meet only quarterly, others at irregular intervals, still others at call; only a few meet as often as once a month. But it would seem as though monthly meetings were necessary in order to insure continuity of interest and effort on the part of members. A commission meeting irregularly or not more than four times a year cannot hope for much achievement. If, however, it is inconvenient for the commission to meet as a whole at shorter intervals, at least there might be **frequent meetings of executive and sub-committees**. Thus far fewer than a dozen commissions have any definite and continuous **sub-committees, charged with specific tasks**,<sup>20</sup> though a few have had recourse from time to time to special sub-committees for particular purposes. The point to be enforced, however, is that by organization into sub-committees not only may parts at least of the commissions come together more frequently for profitable discussion, but a differentiation of function may be encouraged which will result in more effective work than is to be expected from more general activity on the part of the commission as a whole. This of course does not apply to a commission of only three or four members, but most of the commissions are not thus limited in personnel.

A final suggestion concerns the making of **special investigations and reports**. Some of the commissions have already done admirable work in this direction. One commission, for instance, has investigated the conditions of child-labor and the enforcement of excise laws within its jurisdiction. Another has investigated the street trades of a chief city, the canneries of some of the counties of the state, and the youth of three typical towns. A third has investigated local jails, moving-picture shows and theatres, and the milk supply. Another

<sup>20</sup> See Table attached to back cover.

has investigated infant mortality in manufacturing cities of the state. Another has investigated prisons and crime in its territory. Another has investigated woman labor and the relation of wage-earners in general to the state population. Another has also investigated conditions among working-women, with the practical purpose of establishing lunch and rest-rooms. Another has investigated a local mining district, truancy and child labor. Another has investigated Sunday work in stores, shops, and building trades, and the cost of living in the cities of the state. Still another has investigated rural conditions in co-operation with other social agencies.<sup>21</sup> Though such investigations may usually be best made in co-operation with other organizations, or through their agency, they are in many cases valuable not only in educating the commission and its constituency, but in leading to practical results. As a result of its investigation of the Hocking Valley mining district, for example, the Southern Ohio commission is planning to open up much-needed recreation centers in that region. Such investigations and reports are, then, to be commended to the commissions in general.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Some of these investigations are mentioned in another connection on page 5.

<sup>22</sup> The findings of several of these investigations are given in the printed annual reports of some of the commissions, which contain also other interesting and suggestive matter. Especially to be noted are the reports for 1911 of the commissions of the dioceses of Alabama, Connecticut, Long Island, Los Angeles, Massachusetts, Milwaukee, New Hampshire, Southern Ohio, and Western Massachusetts. These reports may be obtained on application to the secretaries of the commissions (see Appendix B).



## APPENDIX A

### SPECIMEN QUESTIONNAIRES SENT OUT BY DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSIONS

#### I. A Questionnaire issued by the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of Iowa:

Des Moines, Iowa, December 5, 1911.

Dear Sir:

Our last Diocesan Convention established a Social Service Commission for the Church in Iowa. The Commission has held one meeting, and has organized and formulated a comprehensive, aggressive, and practical plan of work.

From time to time bulletins will be sent out. The first of these bulletins is enclosed herewith and is the report of the Long Island Social Service Commission, which was adopted by the Commission of the General Church.<sup>1</sup> Please note in particular the list of books on various phases of the Social Problem.<sup>2</sup>

The Commission earnestly requests your co-operation. Our first recommendation is that each clergyman call a meeting of the men in his parish or mission (some time before Lent, the sooner the better) for a consideration of the whole question of the "Church and Social Service." Discuss the enclosed report and then organize the meeting into a Committee of Investigation. We desire to know the exact conditions in your locality. We desire to be ready to give such sane and practical suggestion as you may desire. So send us, please, as careful and full a report of social conditions in your community as is possible. The following questions are submitted as indicating in general the lines we wish to follow:

1. What are the general moral conditions among the young people? Among high school students? In the grades?
2. What are the amusements most popular among the young people? Is the moral standard of these amusements high or low?
3. What are the Churches of your community doing to furnish legitimate amusement for young people?
4. What is the opportunity for a parish house in your parish? Are the public schools used as social centers?
5. What is the condition of your county and city jails? How are the prisoners cared for? What is the cost of maintenance? Do your judges take advantage of Iowa's new parole law? With what result?
6. Employees. What salaries are paid clerks? What is the proportionate number of women clerks to men clerks? What are their relative wages? What is the labor situation in your city?

<sup>1</sup> This is not quite accurate. The matter contained in the bulletin in question is only part of a report prepared for the Long Island Commission, and was omitted from that Commission's printed annual report. This matter was later incorporated in recommendations made to the Joint Commission and by the Commission adopted as a whole. The matter in question may be issued as a separate pamphlet by the Joint Commission.

<sup>2</sup> This bulletin may be obtained on application to the secretary of the Iowa Commission. (For name and address, see Appendix B.)

7. Does your library furnish a good selection of books on Social Questions?

8. What can you tell us of the dance halls? Are there gambling joints in your city? If you have open saloons, do they obey the law? If you have no saloons, what is the state of the liquor business? Please give what information you can as to the extent of prostitution.

9. What are the moral conditions among college students?

10. What special problem does your community present? There is, of course, some expense in connection with the work of the commission. Postage and printing are necessary. To cover this expense each parish and mission is requested to send one dollar to the secretary. You will get your money's worth.

Faithfully yours,  
THE IOWA SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSION.

## II. A Questionnaire issued by the Social Service Commission of Western Massachusetts:<sup>3</sup>

(The questions on Urban Communities were compiled by the Rev. D. N. Alexander; on Rural Communities by Mr. Charles A. Hall; and on Industrial Communities by Mr. Spaulding Bartlett.)

### URBAN COMMUNITIES

1. Are you a member of any charitable organization (not connected with a specific church) working for the betterment of social conditions?

2. Are the men and women of your church active in such organizations?

3. Are there any such organizations in which your church is not represented?

4. Is there a society for the relief of the poor in your church?

5. Have you access to free beds in hospitals?

6. Have you any men acting as "Big Brothers" for delinquent boys?

7. Have you a Castle of the Knights of King Arthur?

8. Have you a patrol of the Boy Scouts?

9. Do the boys of your church attend the Y. M. C. A.?

10. Are the ministers of the city represented in the central labor organization?

11. Are the children of the public schools examined physically?

12. Is there a system of dental inspection?

13. Is there a hospital for the care of tuberculous patients?

14. Is there a day tuberculosis camp?

15. Is there an open air school for tuberculous children?

16. Is there an active campaign against tuberculosis?

17. Are there any district nurses?

<sup>3</sup>The answers to the interesting questions below will be found in a report of statistics made to Convention (May, 1911), a copy of which may be obtained on application to the secretary of this diocesan commission (see Appendix B).

18. Have the ministers of the city made any effort to acquaint themselves with the conditions of the moving-picture shows?

19. Have the ministers of the city made any effort to discover the presence of minors in pool rooms?

20. What is the number of saloons in the city? Is this less than the number allowed by law?

21. Has the city any public playgrounds?

22. Is there a Boys' Club?

23. Are there any "College Settlements"?

24. Does the city provide night-schools?

25. Is there a Day Nursery?

26. Is there a free Employment Bureau?

27. Is there a Home for Friendless Women?

28. Is there a Home for Orphans?

29. Is there an Associated Charities?

30. Is there a Children's Aid Association?

31. Is there an agency for teaching women to be self-supporting?

32. Is there a milk depot for children?

33. Is there a Y. W. C. A.?

34. Is there any effort to investigate the wages and conditions of women employed in department stores?

35. Is there any inspection of tenement houses in your neighborhood by regular official?

36. Do you think of any way in which the Church might be especially useful in the work for better social conditions?

### RURAL COMMUNITIES

1. How large a territory does your work cover?

2. How long have you been working in your present field?

3. How long did your predecessor stay in your present field?

4. How many churches, and for what population?

5. Do you attend town meetings and take part in town affairs?

6. Are the farmers in your town fairly prosperous?

7. Are the schools in your neighborhood training boys and girls satisfactorily for farm life?

8. Do the farmers and their wives in your neighborhood get together for mutual improvement, entertainment and social intercourse as much as they should?

9. Are you a member of the Grange?

10. Is there a saloon in your town?

11. Is there much drunkenness?

12. Are there any organizations for the entertainment and improvement of young people?

13. Are there many foreigners in your town? About how many? Of what nationality?

14. What opportunities have they for education and improvement?

15. What in your judgment is the most important single thing to be done for the betterment of country life?

16. What other suggestions have you to make?

## INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITIES

1. What are the main industries?
2. Are wages fair?
3. Is there a Saturday half-holiday?
4. Is labor well organized?
5. What trades unions are there?
6. Has there been any important strike lately?
7. What firms are doing welfare work? What kind?
8. Do the help live in tenements owned by industrial corporations?
9. Are tenements well cared for?
10. Supplied with good water?
11. Do they have piazzas?
12. Any yards, or do the children play in the streets?
13. Any play grounds?
14. Any recreation halls?
15. Any amusements? Theatres?
16. Moving picture shows?
17. Dance halls?
18. How many saloons?
19. Is there any temperance agitation? What form does it take?
20. Any form of athletics?
21. Do the boys and men have any particular sport in which they indulge, not to look on, but to play?
22. Do the boys smoke much?
23. What car-fare is charged?
24. How many churches?
25. Of what denominations?
26. About how many attend church on a fair Sunday?
27. What settlements or industrial churches are there?
28. Is there a town or city library?
29. How many books?
30. In whose hands is the poor relief?
31. What institutions for poor relief?
32. Is there any committee of citizens on town or city beautifying?
33. What are the main societies for social reform in your community?

### III. A Questionnaire issued by the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of Albany:

Reverend and Dear Sir:

The Social Service Commission of the Diocese is sending the following sets of questions to each of the parish clergy in order to become acquainted with the field in which our work lies. Before we can hope to act with discernment or perform any valuable function for the Church we must learn the social conditions in the several parishes. We ask your cordial support and interest. You can best manifest this interest by a prompt response to these questions. If you think that our work is vague or meaningless we beg your patience.

We are but feeling our way. On one point only we are settled;

and that is that the Church has a social obligation in this age of social reconstruction. In the present great movement for the transformation of the social order the Church must speak with wisdom from on High and must try to bring into this era the voice of the Divine Spirit.

We ask that you answer as many of these questions as apply to your work, and return the Questionnaire in the enclosed envelope, and also that you offer any suggestion that you may have in mind for the furtherance of our work.

## PART I

(To be answered by those in urban or industrial communities)

1. Have you a parish house?
2. Is its use limited to the parish?
3. Have you any paid workers except the clergy?
4. Do you belong to any charitable, or other organizations, having interest in social problems? (Describe.)
5. What social organizations are working in your town? (Name)
6. What are the principal industries in your town?
7. Have there been any labor troubles within your knowledge?
8. What can you say of the wages of operatives?
9. Are there any social settlements in your town?
10. Do you co-operate with other social or religious agencies for the amelioration of social evils?
11. Are you willing to do so?
12. Are the liquor laws adequately enforced?
13. Has the tuberculosis campaign been carried on in your town?
14. Is there a hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis near you?
15. What is the tone of the places of amusement in your town?
16. Have you any special methods to suggest for the improvement of social conditions, apart from the spiritual activity of the Church through the Word and Sacraments?

## PART II

(For rural communities)

1. Do you have a parish house, or guild room, for the use of the community?
2. Do the farmers get together for mutual help and consideration of local problems?
3. Do you take part in village or town affairs?
4. How many saloons in your village?
5. Is there much drunkenness?
6. Do the young men intend to leave the farms and go to cities?
7. What is the general condition of the population, prosperous or otherwise?

8. Is farming carried on with improved methods?
9. Describe any social work done among your people?
10. Have you any suggestions to offer concerning the work of the Church in rural communities?

NOTE. Kindly return this at the earliest possible moment, in order that the report of the Commission may be fully prepared before the Convention of the Diocese in November.

HARRY EUGENE PIKE,  
Committee on Information.

Returned by  
Rev. ....  
Parish ....  
Place .....

#### IV. A Questionnaire issued by the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of New York:

It is essential to the organization of our work as a diocesan enterprise, that we should have full and accurate replies to the following questions, as well as the minimum of sympathetic co-operation that is requested. Please return the record to the Rev. Charles K. Gilbert, Executive Secretary, 416 Lafayette Street, New York, at your earliest convenience.

##### PAROCHIAL RECORD

Name and location of parish.....  
Name and address of rector and other clergy.....  
Name and address of wardens, delegates to Convention and other most interested laymen.....

(This is important to enable us to reach the influential laymen with our literature. The list will be carefully guarded against any use which might cause annoyance.)

Name and address of paid social workers, if any.....  
Name and address of Sunday School Superintendent and any others who might be specially helpful to us in reaching the young people.....

Men's Organizations. Nature. Meets how often?  
(Please name all of them.)

Name and address of presidents and secretaries.....

Boys' Organizations. Nature. Meets how often?

Name and address of directors, presidents and secretaries.....

Women's Organizations. Nature. Meets how often?

Name and address of presidents and secretaries.....

Girls' Organizations. Nature. Meets how often?

Name and address of directors, presidents and secretaries.....

Would you be willing to appoint a committee to act locally as the specific representative of this Commission and through whom we may keep in touch with each other? (Let them be the men—or men and women—who would be most interested, and ready and able to work for social betterment so far as it relates to the Church. A small group is recommended—six or eight or less.)

Names and addresses of this Committee.....

Do you issue an annual parish report or Year Book?..... If so, may we have the last one for our files?..... And the next one, when it is ready?.....

Do you publish a parish paper of any kind?..... Its name.....

Issued how often?.....

Will you put us on your regular mailing list?.....

Would you be willing to receive from time to time copy for your paper dealing with questions related to Social Service, the same to be used at your discretion?.....

#### V. Two Questionnaires issued by the Social Service Commission of the Diocese of Virginia:

##### A. FOR TOWN CLERGY

(To facilitate reference, kindly group the material of your reply in blocks numbered according to the headings below.)

1. THE COMMUNITY. What other churches? What co-operation in act or spirit between the churches?

2. HOME CONDITIONS. What are the general living conditions among the poor? Is there much tenement overcrowding? What are the sanitary conditions in the poorer districts?

3. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Are they well equipped? Do they give any industrial or domestic science training? About what proportion of the children actually attend school regularly? What are the main causes which keep children away? Would you favor compulsory education in Virginia?

4. RECREATION. What are the prevailing forms of amusements? Have the churches or other organizations done anything to provide wholesome recreation facilities? What helpful work is there among boys?

5. INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS. Are the laboring people generally friendly to the Church? Is trade-unionism strong? Is there any child-labor? (Please give particulars where such exists—as to the age of children, hours and conditions of work.) Are there many women employed in factories, etc.? (If so, please give such particulars in regard to conditions as you may know.)

6. MORAL CONDITIONS. What is the liquor situation? If saloons exist, how are they actually regulated? What is the situation as concerns social vice—open and clandestine prostitution? In particular, is there in the stores or industrial establishments a class of underpaid girls who supplement their wages by secret prostitu-

tion? What is the character and what is the moral effect of existing moving picture shows?—of existing public dance-halls?

7. POSSIBLE WORK. What do you consider the outstanding needs of your community which the church people might help to meet?

8. THE CHURCH. Has the church undertaken any definite work for the betterment of conditions which concern the whole neighborhood life? Would you care to have some member of the Commission come to your parish for actual conference with your interested men and women in regard to what the Church is doing or might do under your guidance, for community social service?

#### B. FOR COUNTRY CLERGY

(To facilitate reference, kindly group the material of your reply in blocks numbered according to the headings below.)

1. THE COMMUNITY. General character. What other churches? What co-operation in act or spirit between the churches?

2. HOME CONDITIONS. Is there much poverty? What are the general sanitary conditions in and about the homes of the poor? Has any general effort been made to improve sanitary conditions along the simple lines recommended in the bulletins of the State Health Department?

3. THE NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOL. Is it graded? Is there any agricultural, industrial or domestic science training in it? Is it within reach of all the children? Is there a school stage for transportation of pupils living at a distance? If not, would one be useful? Is there any league of citizens interested in improving the school? About what proportion of the children actually go regularly to school? What are the main causes which keep children away? Would you favor compulsory education in Virginia?

4. RECREATION. Is the school house used at all as a social centre? Are the prevailing forms of amusements wholesome or not?

5. INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS. Is any farm demonstration work being done in the neighborhood? Are there any canneries, or other manufacturing establishments? Is there any child-labor in these? (If so, please give such details as you can; also, in regard to the employment of women—hours, conditions of labor, etc.)

6. MORAL CONDITIONS. What is the situation in regard to liquor? What in regard to social vice?

7. POSSIBLE WORK. What do you consider the outstanding needs of your neighborhood which the church people might help to meet?

8. THE CHURCH. Has the church undertaken any definite work for the betterment of conditions which concern the whole neighborhood life? Would you care to have some member of the Commission come to your parish for mutual conference with your interested men and women in regard to what the church is doing or might do under your guidance for community social service?

#### APPENDIX B

##### A LIST OF SECRETARIES OF DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

(Note.—The following list is given with a view to facilitating correspondence among the diocesan commissions. In cases where there is no regularly appointed secretary or where the necessary information has not been supplied, the chairman is named instead.)

DIOCESE.	NAME AND ADDRESS.
Alabama	Rev. W. N. Claybrook, Chairman Birmingham, Ala.
Albany	Rev. Chauncey V. Kling Waterford, N. Y.
Arizona	Rev. Wm. J. Scarlett, Chairman Phoenix, Ariz.
Asheville	Rev. Theodore Andrews, Chairman Wilkesboro, N. C.
Atlanta	Rev. H. D. Phillips, Chairman La Grange, Ga.
Bethlehem	Rev. Robert Johnston, Chairman Bethlehem, Pa.
California	Rev. W. M. Bours 1215 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.
Central New York	Rev. R. H. Gesner, Chairman Christ Church Rectory, Oswego, N. Y.
Chicago	Rev. Walter G. Harter, Field Secretary 117 N. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut	Rev. Thornton F. Turner 288 Windsor Ave., Hartford, Conn.
Delaware	Rev. Hubert W. Wells, Chairman Wilmington, Del.
Duluth	Rev. F. C. Coolbaugh Cloquet, Minn.
East Carolina	Dr. William H. Milton, Chairman Wilmington, N. C.
Georgia	Miss Helen Pendleton City Hall, Savannah, Ga.
Harrisburg	Rev. Clifford G. Twombly, Chairman Lancaster, Pa.
Idaho	Rev. D. H. Jones Boise, Idaho.

Indianapolis Rev. George G. Burbanck  
234 West Morris St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa Rev. Chas. J. Shutt, Vice-Chairman  
1817 8th St., Des Moines, Ia.

Kansas Rev. Franklin Davis  
Junction City, Kansas

Kentucky Rev. David C. Wright  
Louisville, Ky.

Lexington Rev. J. M. Maxon, Chairman  
Versailles, Ky.

Long Island Rev. Lawrence A. Harkness  
830 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Los Angeles E. L. Young  
268 Pacific Electric Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Marquette Rev. Joseph A. Ten Broeck  
302 Iroquois St., Laurium, Mich.

Maryland Ethan Allen Lycett  
317 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

Massachusetts Rev. Ernest M. Paddock, Acting Sec'y  
121 Raymond St., Cambridge, Mass.

Michigan Rev. Henry Tatlock, D.D., Chairman  
Ann Arbor, Mich.

Michigan City Eugene M. Parker  
Valparaiso, Ind.

Milwaukee Kenneth G. Smith  
133 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Minnesota Rev. Jay Scott Budlong  
3233 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mississippi Rev. G. G. Smeade, L.L.D., Chairman  
Jackson, Miss.

Nebraska Rev. John Williams, D.D., Chairman  
523 N. 19th St., Omaha, Neb.

Nevada Rev. Lloyd B. Thomas  
Carson, Nev.

Newark Rev. Augustine Elmendorf  
145 Arlington Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

New Hampshire Rev. P. M. Wood  
44 School St., Berlin, N. H.

New Jersey Rev. Henry Hale Gifford, Ph.D., Chairman  
Elizabeth, N. J.

New York Rev. C. K. Gilbert, Field Secretary  
416 Lafayette St., New York City

Ohio Bradley Hull, Jr.  
406 City Hall, Cleveland, O.

Oklahoma Rev. W. N. Colton  
127 West 7th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Olympia Rev. Edgar M. Rogers  
3116 Colby Ave., Everett, Wash.

Oregon Ralph Hahn  
235 Cornell Road, Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania Rev. George C. Foley, D.D.  
1117 S. 46th St., Philadelphia

Pittsburgh Rev. Joseph Speers  
327 Savannah Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

Rhode Island Rev. William Pressey  
Ashton, R. I.

San Joaquin Rev. G. R. E. Macdonald, Chairman  
St. James Rectory, Fresno, Cal.

South Carolina Rev. Walter Mitchell  
Charleston, S. C.

Southern Florida Rev. James Cope, Chairman  
Miami, Florida

Southern Ohio Henry Bentley  
613 Mercantile Library Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Spokane Rev. Alfred Lockwood  
St. Michael's Parish House  
North Yakima, Wash.

Springfield Rev. G. C. Dunlop  
Springfield, Ill.

Tennessee The Very Rev. J. Craik Morris  
St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn.

Utah Rev. W. F. Bulkley  
454 East First South Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont Mr. Joseph T. Stearns  
19 Strong Building, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia Col. Eugene C. Massie  
Suite 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Washington Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D.D., Chairman  
1461 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C.

Western Colorado Dr. George R. Warner  
Grand Junction, Colo.

Indianapolis Rev. George G. Burbank  
234 West Morris St., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Spokane Rev. Alfred Lockwood  
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North Yakima, Wash.

Springfield Rev. G. C. Dunlop  
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Tennessee The Very Rev. J. Craik Morris  
St. Mary's Cathedral, Memphis, Tenn.

Utah Rev. W. F. Bulkley  
454 East First South Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Vermont Mr. Joseph T. Stearns  
19 Strong Building, Burlington, Vt.

Virginia Col. Eugene C. Massie  
Suite 1136 Mutual Bldg., Richmond, Va.

Washington Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, D.D., Chairman  
1461 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C.

Western Colorado Dr. George R. Warner  
Grand Junction, Colo.

Western Massachusetts

Rev. David Sprague

Clinton, Mass.

Western Michigan

Rev. F. Roudenbush, Chairman

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Western New York

Rev. Thomas B. Berry

Warden Delancey Divinity School

Geneva, N. Y.

West Texas

Rev. Philip Cook, Chairman

115 Pecan St., San Antonio, Texas



FOLDOUT TOO  
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WHOLE

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SECTIONS ONLY

Table Showing Activities of Diocesan Social Service Commissions

DIocese.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.*	TIME OF MEETINGS.	FINANCES.	WORKERS—PAID.	WORKERS—VOL-UNTEER.	SUB-COMMITTEES.	RELATION TO PARISHES.	RELATION TO SOCIAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.	RELATION TO ORGANIZED LABOR.
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION										
ALABAMA .....	May, 1911.	3 clergymen.								
ALBANY .....	November, 1910.	6 clergymen, 4 laymen.	Call of Chair. (quarterly)	Voluntary contributions; members pay own traveling expenses.		Members.	Charged with various items included in a printed report (to be distributed).	Unofficial and unsystematized.	Secures data from such agencies.	
ATLANTA .....	December, 1910.	3 clergymen, 1 cotton mill manufacturer, 1 editor, 1 banker.	Call of Chair.	Contributions.		Members and sub-committees in various parishes, to be appointed.	Hopes to establish sub-committees in parishes.	Educational and directive (see preceding column).	Friendly, with hope of co-operation.	
CALIFORNIA .....	January, 1907.	6 clergymen, 2 doctors, 1 lawyer, 1 probation officer, 1 architect, 1 U. S. Gov't employee.	First Thursdays at 4:30.	Convention appropriates \$25 annually, and prints report. Some money raised by subscription.	Stenographer privately paid by secretary. Committee has need of paid worker.	Chairmen of sub-committees are expected to give time.	Public Morals; Capital and Labor; Housing; Public Health; Temperance; Publicity—all active.	Committee has offered stereopticon lectures & material for sermons furnish'd social news in Pac. Churchman, etc.	Active representation in associated charities and every prominent society and movement.	Unofficial, friendly co-operation when desired.
CHICAGO .....	Appointed annually beginning with 1909.	5 clergymen, 1 banker, 1 manufacturer, 1 lawyer, 1 social worker.	Call of Chair.			Work done entirely by volunteers and friendly co-operating organizations.		Planning to organize parochial committees, asked parochial co-operation in child welfare work.	Members of Committee prominent in many philanthropic, civic and social agencies.	Unofficial, friendly relations.
CONNECTICUT .....	1909.	4 clergymen, 1 judge, 1 editor, 1 manufacturer.	Call of Chair.	Convention pays for printing, typewriting, postage. Members contribute the rest. Expenses slight.	No apparent need as yet.	Members.		Through Men and Religion Movement, S. Fed. of Ch. Ten. House Com., Excise Com., Consumers League, members on boards and social agencies.	Co-operate with C. O. S. Fed. of Ch. Ten. House Com., Excise Com., Consumers League, members on boards and social agencies.	Application for fraternal delegate not allowed under C. L. U. rules.
DELAWARE .....	June, 1909.	4 clergymen, 1 employer, 1 college president, 1 architect, 1 farmer.	Call of Chair.	Personal solicitation of persons interested in the work.	Special paid workers have been employed; also aid from National Child Labor Committee, local clergy, etc.	Members.			Mainly through chairman.	Chairman unofficially visits labor lodges.
DULUTH .....	June, 1910.	3 clergymen.	Call of Chair.			Members.				
GEORGIA .....	May, 1911.	2 clergymen, 1 layman, 1 woman (vacancies to be filled).				Members.		Questionnaire to be sent out.		
HARRISBURG .....	May, 1911.	3 clergymen, 1 college professor, 1 lawyer, 1 manufacturer.		Contributions.		Members.				
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.										
IDAHO .....	March, 1912.	The Bishop, 2 clergymen, 2 laymen.								
INDIANAPOLIS .....	September, 1911	3 clergymen, 1 judge, 1 Y. M. C. A. worker	Call of Chair.	No need felt as yet.		Members.				
IOWA .....	November, 1911.	5 clergymen, 2 lawyers, 1 civil engineer, 1 publisher, 1 lumber dealer.	Call of Chair.	Voluntary contributions from parish branches.		Members (especially president and secretary).		Every parish expected to have a branch organization; questionnaire already sent out.	Friendly and active interest.	Friendly, but no official relations.
LONG ISLAND .....	1903.	The Bishop, 10 clergymen, 10 laymen.	Irregular.	Solicitation by a Finance Committee, and contributions of members.	Probation officer employed for a time.*	Members.	State, Industrial, Vice, Sunday Observance, Inter. Refs. Moral Recovery, Family, Finance.	Social service suggestions to diocesan clergy.	Co-operation where possible.	Fraternal delegate to C. L. U. of Brooklyn.
LOS ANGELES .....	May, 1910. (Enlarged May, 1911.)	4 clergymen, 3 business men, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer.	Monthly.	Annual report printed by Convention. No other provision.		Members and outside volunteers.	Vice, Poverty, Employment, Wages, Living Conditions, Interests of Childhood, Crime, Health, Home, Social Education (1 member for each).	Indirect, through Convention; questionnaire sent to parish clergy.	Committee is represented in the Conference of Social Workers of Los Angeles by chairman.	
MARYLAND .....	May, 1910.	2 clergymen, 1 doctor, 1 insurance agent, 1 store proprietor.	Monthly.	Funds appropriated by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Interests of Childhood, Wages, Conditions of Employment and Living.	Public meetings and co-operation with Social Service Committee appointed by Brotherhood of St. Andrew.	Hope to co-operate in every philanthropic enterprise.	
MASSACHUSETTS .....	1908.	4 clergymen, 3 manufacturers, 1 lawyer.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None save through reports and lectures.		Hope to supply lectures.
MICHIGAN .....	1908.	5 clergymen, 1 university professor, 2 business men, 2 judges.	Call of Chair.			Members.		No systematic relations.	No formal connection.	No formal connection.
MICHIGAN CITY .....	November, 1911.	1 clergyman, 1 manufacturer, 1 railroad official.	One meeting to date.	No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None as yet; but expects to make recommendations.		
MILWAUKEE .....	March, 1909.	4 clergymen, 2 editors, 1 lawyer, 1 insurance man, 1 college worker.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members.			Represented in Federation of Civic Societies of Milwaukee.	
MINNESOTA .....	May, 1911	5 clergymen, 2 bankers, 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 business man.	Monthly.	No provision yet made, but will apply to Council.		Members.	Industrial Conditions, Criminology, Liquor Traffic and Social Evil, Problems of Rural Churches, Publication.	Advisory and helpful in organizing, and educating parish committees.	Affiliation expected.	Relations to be established.
NEVADA .....	October, 1909.	3 clergymen, 1 mine superintendent, 1 other layman.	No meetings yet held.*			Members and parish clergy.		Articles in "Nevada Churchman and personal letters to clergy.		
NEWARK .....	October, 1910.	6 clergymen, 6 laymen.	Monthly (October to May).	Contributions from interested persons.		Members.	Special as needed.	No systematic relation, but urges formation of parish committees.	Co-operation in agitation for reform legislation.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE .....	November, 1909.	2 clergymen, 1 merchant, 1 mill superintendent, 1 woman.	Quarterly.	Contributions from members and aid from the Bishop.		Members.	Various phases of work assigned to individual members.	None save circulation of annual report and addresses.	Close and sympathetic relations with many State agencies.	None. (Labor in New Hampshire is mostly unorganized.)
NEW JERSEY .....	May, 1910. (New Commission, 1911.)	3 clergymen, 1 probation officer, 1 contractor, 1 salesman.	Monthly.	Voted by Convention as needed.		Members.		None save addresses and reports.		Delegate to Central Labor Union.
NEW YORK .....	November, 1911.	4 clergymen, 1 lawyer, 1 mayor (Poughkeepsie), 2 social workers, and a field secretary.	Monthly.	Assessment voted by Convention, contingent on equal amount by contribution.	A field secretary.	Members.		Questionnaire addressed to parishes, to be followed by definite plan of co-operation.	None as yet, save through co-operation in local Men and Religion movement.	
OHIO .....	1910.	2 clergymen, 2 city missionaries, lawyers (number not specified).	Quarterly.	Regulation on Convention for postage.		Members.		Questionnaire sent to parish clergy.		
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.										
OLYMPIA .....	Late in 1912.									
OREGON .....	1910.	3 clergymen, 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 business man.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members.		No direct relation; occasional letters.	The appointment of a Municipal Vice Commission due to the initiative of this Commission.	
								None, but each member receives a certain	Under consideration.	Under consideration.

Table Showing Activities of Diocesan Social Service Commissions

FINANCES.	WORKERS—PAID.	WORKERS—VOL-UNTEER.	SUB-COMMITTEES.	RELATION TO PARISHES.	RELATION TO SOCIAL AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.	RELATION TO OR-GANIZED LABOR.	INVESTIGATIONS MADE.	REPORTS	PRACTICAL RESULTS.	REMARKS.
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION										
Voluntary contribu-tions: members pay own traveling ex-penses.		Members.	Charged with various items included in a printed report (to be distributed).	Unofficial and unsys-tematized.	Secures data from such agencies		Of State Departments.	Annual to Convention.		
Contributions.		Members and sub-com-mittees in various par-ishes, to be appointed.	Hopes to establish sub-com-mittees in par-ishes.	Educational and direc-tive (see preceding col-umn).	Friendly, with hope of co-operation.				Hampered by lack of interest on part of diocesan clergy.	
Convention appropri-ates \$25 annually, and prints report. Some money raised by sub-scription.	Stenographer private-ly paid by secretary. Committee has need of paid worker.	Chairmen of sub-com-mittees are expected to give time.	Public Morals; Cap-ital and Labor; Hous-ing; Public Health; Temperance; Publicity—all active.	Committee has offered stereopticon lectures; material for sermons; furnished social news in Pac. Churchman, etc.	Active representation in associated charities and every prominent society and movement.	Unofficial, friendly co-operation when de-sired.			This Commission is authorized to take action during the coming year in re regulation of public amusements, vice, etc. It is also authorized to receive as auxiliary members all clergymen in charge of parishes or missions in the diocese, who shall make annual reports concerning parochial social service.	
		Work done entirely by volunteers and friend-ly co-operating orga-nizations.		Planning to organize parochial committees asked parochial co-op-eration in child wel-fare work.	Members of Committee prominent in many philanthropic, civic and social agencies.	Unofficial, friendly re-lations.			The last annual report of this commission heartily indorses the findings and recommen-dations of the Chicago Vice Commission.	
Convention pays for printing, typewriting, postage. Members contribute the rest. Expenses slight.	No apparent need as yet.	Members.		Through Men and Religion Movement through Convention, through Auxiliary Social Service Committee in the various archdioceses.	Co-operate with C. O. S. Fed. of Ch. Ten House Com. Ex-cise Com. Consumers Lige-ners on boards.	Application for fraternal delegate not al-lowed under C. L. U. rules.	Of conditions of child-labor, excise laws.	Annual to Convention.	Instrumental in secur-ing a State Reform-atory.	Actively advocates re-form and progressive legislation.
Personal solicitation of persons interested in the work.	Special paid workers have been employed; also aid from National Child Labor Commit-tee, local clergy, etc.	Members.			Mainly through chairman.	Chairman unofficially visits labor lodges.	Street trades of Wil-mington, canneries of lower counties, youth of three typical towns.	Annual to Convention with recommendations.	Hampered by lack of sympathy from Convention and lack of unity among members. Expects to ask Convention for enlarged pow-ers.	
		Members.					Personal by chairman: subjects not indicated.			
		Members.		Questionnaire to be sent out.						
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.										
Contributions.		Members.						First annual report to Convention in May, 1912.		
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.										
No need felt as yet.		Members.								This Commission still in process of organization: awaits advice from the Bishop with regard to social settlement work in Indianapolis.
Voluntary contribu-tions from parish branches.		Members (especially president and secretary).		Every parish expected to have a branch or-ganization; question-naire already sent out.	Friendly and active interest.	Friendly, but no official relations.	Of attitude of par-ishes.			
Solicitation by a Fi-nance Committee, and by individual contribu-tions of members.	Probation officer em-ployed for a time.	Members.	State, Industrial, Vice, Sunday Observance, Inter. Rel's, Moral Recovery, Family Fi-nance.	Social service sugges-tions to diocesan clergy.	Co-operation where possible.	Fraternal delegate to C. L. U. of Brooklyn.			Paper on the social instrumental in pass-evil. Bibliography on ing anti-race track the social problems gambling law.	
Annual report printed by Convention. No other provision.		Members and outside volunteers.	Vice, Poverty, Employ-ment, Wages, Living Conditions, Interests of Childhood, Crime, Health, Home, Social Education (1 member for each).	Indirect, through Con-vention; questionnaire sent to parish clergy.	Com-tee is repre-sented in the Confer-ence of Social Work-ers of Los Angeles by chairman.		Of jails, moving pic-ture shows, theatres, milk supply.		The last annual report of this commission calls special attention to such local problems as poverty, public health, vice, intemperance, crime, and town and rural conditions.	
Funds appropriated by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Interests of Childhood, Wages, Conditions of Employment and Liv-ing.	Public meetings and co-operation with So-cial Service Committee appointed by Brother-hood of St. Andrew.	Hopes to co-operate in every philanthropic en-terprise.		Of labor laws.			
No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None save through re-ports and lectures.		Hope to supply lec-tures.	Of infant mortality in manufacturing cities.	Report of findings (see previous column).	This report has had practical effect.	
		Members.		No systematic rela-tions.	No formal connection.	No formal connection.		Annual reports to Convention (1899, 1910, 1911).		
No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None as yet; but ex-pects to make recom-mendations.			By members as indi-viduals; subjects not specified.			THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.
No provision yet made.		Members.			Represented in Feder-ation of Civic Societies of Milwaukee.			Annual to Convention.	Advocates reform measures in State Legis-lature. Recommends formation of parochial social service agencies.	
No provision yet made, but will apply to Coun-cil.		Members.	Industrial Conditions, Criminology, Labor Traffic and Social Evil, Problems of Rural Churches, Publication.	Advisory and helpful in organizing and edu-cating parish commit-tees.	Affiliation expected.	Relations to be estab-lished.	Of prisons and crime.			Change of personnel expected.
		Members and parish clergy.		Articles in "Nevada Churchman and per-sonal letters to clergy.					Need is felt of a Social Service Secretary for Nevada.	
Contributions from in-terested persons.		Members.	Special as needed.	No systematic relation, but urges formation of parish committees.	Co-operation in agitation for reform legis-lation.		Of proportion of wage-earners in dioc-ese; of woman labor.			
Contributions from members and aid from the Bishop.		Members.	Various phases of work assigned to indi-vidual members.	None save circulation of annual report and addresses.	Close and sympathetic relations with many State agencies.	None. (Labor in New Hampshire is mostly unorganized.)		Annual report deals mainly with legislative advances, evidenced by various reform measures.		Scattered constituency makes it difficult to reach thus far more than a few individuals.
Voted by Convention as needed.		Members.		None save addresses and reports.		Delegate to Central Labor Union.				Change of personnel in May, 1911, has broken continuity of work.
Assessment voted by Convention, contingent on equal amount by contribution.	A field secretary.	Members.		Questionnaire address-ed to parishes, to be followed by definite plan of co-operation.	None as yet, save through co-operation in local Men and Religion movement.					This Commission is new, but means busi-ness.
Regulation on Con-vention for postage.		Members.		Questionnaire sent to parish clergy.						Commission still in preparatory stage.
THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.										
No provision yet made.		Members.		No direct relation; oc-casional letters.	The appointment of a Municipal Vice Com-mission due to the in-itiative of this Com-mission.		Of conditions among working women, with intent of establishing rest and lunch rooms.			

LONG ISLAND.....	1903.	The Bishop, 10 clergymen, 10 laymen.		tion by a Fi- Committee, and of new prs.	Probation officer em- ployed for a time.*	Members.	State, Industrial, and Sunday Observance, Inter. Rel's, Moral Recovery, Family, Fi- nance.	Soc- tions clergy.	operation where possible.	Fraternal do- C. L. U. of A.
LOS ANGELES.....	May, 1910. (Enlarged May, 1911.)	4 clergymen, 3 busi- ness men, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer.	Monthly.	Annual report printed by Convention. No other provision.		Members and outside volunteers.	Vice, Poverty, Employ- ment, Wages, Living Conditions, Interests of Childhood, Crime, Health, Home, Social Education (1 member for each).	Indirect, through Con- vention; questionnaire sent to parish clergy.	Committee is repre- sented in the Confer- ence of Social Work- ers of Los Angeles by chairman.	
MARYLAND.....	May, 1910.	3 clergymen, 1 doctor, 1 insurance agent, 1 store proprietor.	Monthly.	Funds appropriated by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Interests of Childhood, Wages, Conditions of Employment and Liv- ing.	Public meetings and co-operation with So- cial Service Committee appointed by Brothers- hood of St. Andrew.	Hope to co-operate in every philanthropic en- terprise.	
MASSACHUSETTS...	1908.	4 clergymen, 3 manu- facturers, 1 lawyer.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None save through re- ports and lectures.		Hope to sur- vive
MICHIGAN.....	1908.	5 clergymen, 1 univer- sity professor, 2 busi- ness men, 2 judges.	Call of Chair.			Members.		No systematic rela- tions.	No formal connection.	No formal co-
MICHIGAN CITY.....	November, 1911.	1 clergyman, 1 manu- facturer, 1 railroad of- ficial.	One meeting to date.	No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None as yet; but ex- pects to make recom- mendations.		
MILWAUKEE.....	March, 1909.	4 clergymen, 2 editors, 1 lawyer, 1 insurance man, 1 college worker.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members.			Represented in Feder- ation of Civic Societies of Milwaukee.	
MINNESOTA.....	May, 1911	5 clergymen, 2 bank- ers, 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 business man.	Monthly.	No provision yet made, but will apply to Coun- cil.		Members.	Industrial Conditions, Criminology, Liquor Traffic and Social Evil, Problems of Rural Churches, Publication.	Advisory and helpful in organizing and edu- cating parish commit- tees.	Affiliation expected.	Relations to lisha
NEVADA.....	October, 1909.	3 clergymen, 1 mine superintendent, 1 other layman.	No meetings yet held.*			Members and parish clergy.		Articles in "Nevada Churchman and per- sonal letters to clergy.		
NEWARK.....	October, 1910.	6 clergymen, 6 laymen.	Monthly (October to May).	Contributions from in- terested persons.		Members.	Special as needed.	No systematic relation, but urges formation of parish committees.	Co-operation in agitation for refor- mation.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE...	November, 1909.	2 clergymen, 1 mer- chant, 1 mill superin- tendent, 1 woman.	Quarterly.	Contributions from members and aid from the Bishop.		Members.	Various phases of work assigned to in- dividual members.	None save circulation of annual report and addresses.	Close and sympathetic relations with many State agencies.	None. (Lab- orhamphire unorganized.)
NEW JERSEY.....	May, 1910. (New Commission, 1911.)	3 clergymen, 1 proba- tion officer, 1 contrac- tor, 1 salesman.	Monthly.	Voted by Convention as needed.		Members.		None save addresses and reports.		Delegate to Labor U.
NEW YORK.....	November, 1911.	4 clergymen, 1 lawyer, 1 mayor (Fouchkes- se), 2 social workers, and a field secretary.	Monthly.	Assessment voted by Convention, contin- gent on equal amount by contribution.	A field secretary.	Members.		Questionnaire address- ed to parishes to be followed by definite plan of co-operation.	None as yet, save through co-operation in local Men and Re- ligion movement.	
OHIO.....	1910.	2 clergymen, 2 city missionaries, lawyers (number not specified.)	Quarterly.	Requestion on Con- vention for postage.		Members.		Questionnaire sent to parish clergy.		
OLYMPIA.....	Late in 1912.								THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.	
OREGON.....	1910.	2 clergymen, 1 lawyer, 1 doctor, 1 business man.	Call of Chair.	No provision yet made.		Members.		No direct relation; oc- casional letters.	The appointment of a Municipal Vice Com- mission due to the in- itiative of this Com- mission.	
PENNSYLVANIA....	October, 1910.	5 clergymen, 1 educa- tor, 1 lawyer, 2 busi- ness men.	Irregular.	No provision yet made.	Plan for getting work done still under consideration.		None, but each mem- ber prepares a certain part of annual report.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	
RHODE ISLAND.....	May, 1911.	2 clergymen, 1 judge, 1 architect, 1 doctor, 1 manufacturer.	Monthly.	No definite plan as yet.		Members.	Legislation, Public Morals, Health and Housing, Capital and Labor, Boys' Work.	Educative and advi- sory (questionnaire sent out).		
SOUTH CAROLINA..	May, 1911.	5 clergymen, 3 lawyers, 1 business man, 1 cot- ton mill president.	First meeting in Feb- ruary, 1912.	No provision yet made.	Hope to get a field secretary.	Members.				
SOUTHERN FLORIDA.....	January, 1912.	2 clergymen, 1 doctor, 1 judge, 1 not speci- fied.						THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION		
SOUTHERN OHIO...	1908.	3 clergymen, 3 laymen.	Call of Chair.	Solicited contribu- tions.		Members.	City's Children, Indus- trial Relations, Public Health & Recreation.	Is trying to stimulate interest in parishes; has distributed liter- ature.	Is co-operating in a lo- cal effort to correlate philanthropic work.	Fraternal Central La
SPRINGFIELD.....								THIS COMMISSION WAS UNABLE TO SECURE A MEETING LAST YEAR, AND WAS NOT REAPPOINTED.		
TENNESSEE.....	1911.	3 clergymen, 1 doctor, 2 other laymen.						THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION		
UTAH.....	June, 1911.	2 clergymen, 1 univer- sity professor, 1 law- yer, 1 business man.	Call of Chair.	Contributions of mem- bers.		Members and student volunteers from Uni- versity of Utah.	Sunday Labor, Cost of Living, Vice—all ac- tive.	None, but have asked rectors for aid.	Co-operation.	Co-operate Federation
VERMONT.....	June, 1911.	1 clergyman, 1 lawyer, 1 business man.	No formal meeting to date (February, 1912).	Contributions of mem- bers.		Members and men's clubs in various par- ishes.		No official relation, but addresses to Men's Clubs.	Co-operation.	Frie
WASHINGTON.....								THIS COMMISSION TO BE REORGANIZED IN MAY, 1912.		
WESTERN COLORADO.....	February, 1912.	The Bishop, 1 clergy- man, 1 doctor.						THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION		
WESTERN MASSA- CHUSETTS.....	Appointed annually, beginning May, 1909.	3 clergymen, 1 farmer.	Quarterly.	Appropriations by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Urban Communities, Rural Communities, Industrial Commu- nities.	No specific relation, but has introduced courses of sermons and sent a list of ques- tions to each parish.	Has merely "investi- gated" them.	
WESTERN MICHIGAN.....	1911.	3 clergymen, 3 laymen.						THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION		
WESTERN NEW YORK.....	May, 1911.	1 clergyman, 2 laymen.						THIS IS A SPECIAL COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL REPORT TO THE DIOCE		
		*See Living Church Annual, 1912, pp. 134, 135. The list given in the Annual is, how- ever, not complete, several commissions having been appointed since its completion, and some previous commissions not being included.		*A commission rep- resentative of Nevada could never get to- gether for any meet- ings.—The Chairman.		*This work has since been taken over by the City of New York.				

tion by a Pl- Committee, and of members.	Probation officer em- ployed for a time.*	Members.	State, Industrial, Vice Sunday Observance, Liquor, Refra, Moral Recovery, Family, Fi- nance.	Social Service, Social clergy.	Operation where possible.	Fraternal delegate to C. L. U. of Brooklyn.	the social progress regarding law.		
Annual report printed by Convention. No other provision.		Members and outside volunteers.	Vice, Poverty, Employ- ment, Wages, Living Conditions, Interests of Childhood, Crime, Health, Home, Social Education (1 member for each).	Indirect, through Con- vention; questionnaire sent to parish clergy.	Committee is repre- sented in the Confer- ence of Social Work- ers of Los Angeles by chairman.		Of jails, moving pic- ture shows, theatres, milk supply.	The last annual report of this commission calls special attention to such local problems as poverty, public health, vice, intemperance, crime, and town and rural conditions.	
Funds appropriated by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Interests of Childhood, Wages, Conditions of Employment and Liv- ing.	Public meetings and co-operation with So- cial Service Committee appointed by Brother- hood of St. Andrew.	Hope to co-operate in every philanthropic en- terprise.		Of labor laws.		
No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None save through re- ports and lectures.	Hope to supply lec- tures.	Of infant mortality in manufacturing cities.	Report of findings (see previous column).	This report has had practical effect.	
		Members.		No systematic rela- tions.	No formal connection.	No formal connection.		Annual reports to Convention (1909, 1910, 1911).	
No provision yet made.		Members and outside volunteers.		None as yet; but ex- pects to make recom- mendations.		By members as indi- viduals; subjects not specified.	THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.		
No provision yet made.		Members.			(Represented in Feder- ation of Civic Societies of Milwaukee.		Annual to Convention.	Advocates reform measures in State Legis- lature. Recommends formation of parochial social service agencies.	
No provision yet made, but will apply to Coun- cil.		Members.	Industrial Conditions, Criminology, Liquor Traffic and Social Evil, Problems of Rural Churches, Publication.	Advisory and helpful in organizing and edu- cating parish commit- tees.	Affiliation expected.	Relations to be estab- lished.	Of prisons and crime.	Change of personnel expected.	
		Members and parish clergy.		Articles in "Nevada Churchman" and per- sonal letters to clergy.				Need is felt of a Social Service Secretary for Nevada.	
Contributions from in- terested persons.		Members.	Special as needed.	No systematic relation, but urges formation of parish committees.	Co-operation in agitation for reform legis- lation.	Of proportion of wage-earners in dioc- ese; of woman labor.			
Contributions from members and aid from the Bishop.		Members.	Various phases of work assigned to indi- vidual members.	None save circulation of annual report and addresses.	Close and sympathetic relations with many State agencies.	None. (Labor in New Hampshire is mostly unorganized.)	Annual report deals mainly with legislative advances, evidenced by various reform measures.	Scattered constituency makes it difficult to reach thus far more than a few individuals.	
Voted by Convention as needed.		Members.		None save addresses and reports.		Delegate to Central Labor Union.		Change of personnel in May, 1911, has broken continuity of work.	
Assessment voted by Convention, contingent on equal amount by contribution.	A field secretary.	Members.		Questionnaire address- ed to parishes, to be followed by definite plan of co-operation.	None as yet, save in local Men and Re- ligion movement.			This Commission is new, but means busi- ness.	
Resolution on Con- vention for postage.		Members.		Questionnaire sent to parish clergy.				Commission still in preparatory stage.	

THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.

No provision yet made.		Members.		No direct relation; oc- casional letters.	The appointment of a Municipal Vice Com- mission due to the in- itiative of this Com- mission.	Of conditions among working women, with intent of establishing rest and lunch rooms.			
No provision yet made.	Plan for getting work done still under consideration.		None, but each mem- ber prepares a certain part of annual report.	Under consideration.	Under consideration.	Subjects not specified.	Annual to Convention.	This commission is carefully reorganizing its work.	
No definite plan as yet.		Members.	Legislation, Public Morals, Health and Housing, Capital and Labor, Boys' Work.	Educative and advi- sory (questionnaire sent out).					
Feb- No provision yet made.	Hope to get a field secretary.	Members.							

THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION.

Solicited contribu- tions.		Members.	City's Children, Indus- trial Relations, Public Health & Recreation.	Is trying to stimulate interest in parishes; has distributed liter- ature.	Is co-operating in a lo- cal effort to correlate philanthropic work.	Fraternal delegate to Central Labor Union.	Of Hooking Valley Mining District, of truancy, of child labor.		Will start recreation centers in Hooking Valley.
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THIS COMMISSION WAS UNABLE TO SECURE A MEETING LAST YEAR, AND WAS NOT REAPPOINTED.

THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION

Contributions of mem- bers.		Members and student volunteers from Uni- versity of Utah.	Sunday Labor, Cost of Living, Vice—all ac- tive.	None, but have asked rectors for aid.	Co-operation.	Co-operation with Federation of Labor.	Of Sunday work in stores, shops, building trades; of cost of liv- ing in cities of State.	Publicity through press and addresses.	
Contributions of mem- bers.		Members and men's clubs in various par- ishes.		No official relation, but addresses to Men's Clubs.	Co-operation.	Friendly.			

THIS COMMISSION TO BE REORGANIZED IN MAY, 1912.

THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION


Appropriations by Convention.		Members charged with specific tasks.	Urban Communities, Rural Communities, Industrial Communi- ties.	No specific relation, but has introduced courses of sermons and sent a list of ques- tions to each parish.	Has merely "investi- gated" them.		Of diocese (1910), and of rural conditions in State, in co-operation with other social agen- cies (1912).		
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THIS COMMISSION STILL IN PROCESS OF ORGANIZATION


THIS IS A SPECIAL COMMITTEE, WHICH WILL REPORT TO THE DIOCESAN COUNCIL, MAY, 1912.

rep- vada to- ment- man.	*This work has since been taken over by the City of New York.								
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